

Walton Park is a zoological garden upon the most perfect plan, because the various tribes which resort there may be seen as such objects should be, truly wild (not in the general acceptation of the term), but in a state of ease and freedom, and apparent consciousness of security, following their different avocations without alarm, which confidence is acquired by the constant serenity and peacefulness of the region. No guns are ever allowed to be fired, nor any nests plundered, so that by such regulations the *real* habits of animals are seen in as it were their state of primæval simplicity, without the acquired fears and misgivings engendered by man's relentless persecution and cruelty; and strange to say, birds of reputed rapacious characters and habits, and those which are timid and harmless, building in the same tree. In 1833 a Wood-Pigeon built its nest four feet below that of a Magpie, and both lived in peace, and hatched their eggs, and reared their young. Here may be seen the motionless Heron waiting patiently for his meal; the Cormorant perched within a few yards of the drawing-room window eyeing the finny tribes in the lake; whole companies of Coots grazing on the lawn and cropping grass like geese, or flocks of Widgeon, Mallard, Teal, Pintail, &c. sailing on the smooth surface of the lake, which is now and then agitated by the diving of a Dabchick or the flutter of a Waterhen. While passing through Walton Park the visitor not only observes ornithological specimens alive and in motion, but also *full-sized pheasants made of wood* perched upon the upper branches of the trees, for the sole purpose of trying the skill, and still more the patience, of a class of persons who have a singular propensity for killing their neighbour's game on moonlight nights.

XLVIII.—*Appendix to Mr. SHUCKARD'S Monograph of the Dorylidæ, containing a Description of two new Species of Labidus.*

SINCE the publication of the concluding portion of my Monograph Mr. Swainson has kindly furnished me from his Cabinet with two new species of the genus *Labidus*, captured by himself in the Brazils. The first would in size precede the *L. Halidaii*, and come into the same section with it, viz.

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Sp. 3—4. *L. Illigeri*, Shuck.

Length 7 lines.

Expansion of the wings $15\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Fuscus, subpubescens; vertice, prothorace, extremitate mesothoracis, scutello, metathorace et pedunculi disco nigris.

Reddish fuscous, with the vertex, the prothorax, excepting its lateral angles, the discal portion of the extremity of the mesothorax, the scutellum, metathorax and disk of the peduncle of the abdomen, black; head small, ocelli large and prominent, and disposed in a very open curve, with less than the diameter of one between the anterior and posterior; antennæ moderately long, setaceous, the scape very slightly thicker than the base of the flagellum, and about one-fifth its length; carinæ of the face comparatively slight and parallel, terminating gradually in front of the anterior ocellus; mandibles very slender and much curved, leaving but a small space between them and the clypeus.

Thorax very gibbous at the scutellum, and the metathorax abruptly perpendicular; wings hyaline, their nervures testaceous; the marginal cell considerably larger than either of the two first submarginals, lauceolate and slightly acuminate beyond the second submarginal, which is rather smaller than the first, from which it is separated by an undulated transverso-cubital, and has the recurrent nervure inserted at half its length, beyond which to the end of that cell the cubital nervure is considerably thickened; legs short and rather stout.

Abdomen slightly shining, its peduncle transverse-quadrate, the disk convex, scarcely so wide as the second, which to the sixth are short and transverse and slightly constricted; the terminal segment considerably vertically compressed at its extreme apex, and the sexual organ protruding beneath it in the form of two curved and tolerably compressed teeth, convex beneath.

In my own collection.

The proportions of the body of this insect are somewhat similar to those of the *L. Swainsoni*, but it is rather more robust, and differs from it in the neuration of the wings, colouring of the body, and other minute particulars; besides being much larger. I have dedicated it to the celebrated and talented Illiger, whose attachment to the Hymenoptera is conspicuous throughout all his entomological works.

The next species will immediately precede the *L. Klugii*, viz. *Hab. Brazil*

Sp. 7—8. *L. Guerinii*, Shuck.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Expansion of the wings 12 lines.

Fuscus subpubescens; capite atro, scapo antennarum incrassato, et clypeo tuberculis binis acutis recurvis instructis.

Dark fuscous, especially the thorax and peduncle of the abdomen: the head small, very black and shining: ocelli large, placed in a curve, and with less than the diameter of one between the anterior and

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posterior : antennæ inserted higher than usual, setaceous ; the scape about one-fifth the length of the entire organ, very robust, being nearly twice as thick as the base of the flagellum, and curved slightly at its base ; the carinæ, behind which they are inserted, terminating above abruptly, in front of the anterior ocellus, where they are very prominent, and beneath the insertion of the antennæ dilating laterally and inclosing a large circular concavity, and terminating on the edge of the clypeus on each side in a recurved compressed acute tooth : mandibles slender, leaving scarcely any space between them and the clypeus.

Thorax excessively gibbous in front, pendent over the head ; metathorax perpendicular : wings rather darkly tinged, their nervures testaceo-fuscous ; the stigma testaceous, with a minute brown spot at its base : marginal cell yellowish, lanceolate, slightly acuminate beyond the second submarginal, which is about the same size as the first, from which it is separated by an inwardly curved transverse cubital ; it receives the recurrent at about half its length, beyond which to the termination of the cell the cubital nervure is slightly thickened : legs short and rather stout.

Abdomen slightly shining and slightly laterally compressed ; its first segment transverse-quadrate, transversely convex at its apex, about as wide as the second, which with the following are transverse and short, and but slightly constricted at their margins, the terminal segment vertically much compressed at its extreme apex, beneath which the sexual organ protrudes as usual.

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This species is amply distinguished from all by the peculiarity of the carinæ of the face, the clypeus, the remarkable thickness of the scape of the antennæ, and the excessive gibbosity of the mesothorax in front. I have much pleasure in dedicating it to Mons. Guerin, the able illustrator of many genera of Hymenoptera.

XLIX.—*Information respecting Botanical and Zoological Travellers.*

Neuchatel, June 12.—Recent accounts have been received from the naturalist Tschudy, who some years ago, assisted by the late King of Prussia and some other gentlemen with four thousand francs, went out with the Edmond to Lima, in order from thence to make excursions into the Cordilleras and adjacent country. A considerable transport of objects of Natural History collected for the Museum of our town (*Neuchatel*) has already come to hand. He is still in the mountains of Peru ; and having consumed the money taken out with him, lives by the chase, and is awaiting fresh assistance which

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